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THE DUEL.—OR SINGLE COMBAT.

Several duels have lately taken place in the United States, in which respectable young men have fallen victims to the custom from causes originating in the most wanton levity. This unauthorized waste of human life is a public injury as well as a private wrong; and the offenders, if in the employment of the nation, ought to be degraded from office, stripped of their epaulets if they have any, and advertised as persons who have dishonored their stations and violated the moral obligations of society.

We speak without any personal allusion. But is it not monstrous, that so vile and irreligious a practice, which originated in a barbarous and superstitious age, should find, at this enlightened day, legislatures that tolerate it, and individuals who positively sanction it?

Our presses teem with productions concerning Bible Societies and the propriety of converting the Heathen: thousands of dollars are annually expended in sending forth missionaries to turn the Infidel from the error of his ways: but where is the Heathen or the Infidel who at present countenances a vice so gross, so repugnant to the laws of nature, so opposite to the dictates of the Gospel, as that of *duelling*? It is a vice so wholly prevalent among *Christians*, that we seek for it among Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans, in vain.

To what purpose are the cares of parents, the instructions of tutors, the accomplishments of education? The hopes of a family, the support of declining age, the prospects of female and friendless connexions, perhaps, depend upon the future exertions of a promising youth. Frail foundation! His life is at the mercy of the first expert rude ruffian that chooses to insult him. He falls; and in one common grave are buried his expected services to his country, the consolation of his family, and the happiness of his relatives!

In the times in which we live we have no pretence, except the licentiousness and brutality of our passions, for resorting to the duel. Anciently, we find, on recurrence to authorities, that duels were allowed by the common law where proof could not be had. Fleta defines duel to be, "*singularis pugna inter duos ad probandam veritatem litis; et qui vicit, probasse intelligitur.*" It was, in its commencement, a *legal and judicial mode of trial*; for the custom, which, as Paterculus informs us, came originally from the nations of the north of Europe, was founded on this principle, which was then generally believed to be orthodox;

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namely: that *God would give the victory to the innocent party*. There is, however, no such belief now: on the contrary, it is very manifest that the most amiable, the most intelligent, the most worthy, commonly fall a sacrifice to the unfeeling hardihood of ignorance, to the violence of unbridled passion, or to an unreflecting vanity, which, losing sight of the higher attributes of our nature, seeks for distinction by means of a physical and bloody dexterity.

For a considerable time the duel, as a *judicial mode of trial*, prevailed among the Italians, the Germans, the Danes, and the Franks. William the conqueror, it is thought, introduced it into England; but he allowed it only in three cases; i. e. in the court martial, or court of chivalry and honor; in appeals of felony; and upon issue joined in a writ of right; but, in this latter case, Henry II. with the consent of the English parliament, established the alternative of the grand assize.

The absurdity of the practice, even in those dark ages, soon became obvious. As early as the year 855, duels were condemned by a council held at Valentia; the victor being excommunicated, and the victim pronounced unworthy of burial. The kings of Denmark abrogated that method of proof. Duels were interdicted by several of the Popes; and three or four of the French monarchs, particularly Louis XIV. prohibited duelling under very severe penalties. Thus, we see that pious, enlightened, and valiant men, have united in condemning the practice.

But notwithstanding it has been banished from modern jurisprudence, the duel has survived, and exists, however strange it may seem, *upon the grounds of its first institution*; if, indeed, it can be said to rest upon any grounds at all: for if it does not prevail upon the belief that *God favors the party who is in the right*, by what opinion is it supported? And if it appears, as it clearly does, that the Almighty does not interpose his omnipotent will in such affairs, is not duelling irrational and blasphemous, and ought it not to be entirely abolished? If the duel is not an appeal to the judgment of God, what else is it? Can it be said, with propriety, that it is a justifiable manner of redressing private insults or personal wrongs? Suppose we grant it is so: upon that admission we ask, who decides upon the requisite measure of satisfaction? Why, every man in his own behalf; and thus, that impartiality and disinterestedness, which, in every other instance, pervade all our tribunals in

matters that affect person or property, is dispensed with in an affair of life and death! Could there be a greater inconsistency? The raw and passionate boy, the blustering braggadocio from twenty to forty, and the cool and calculating duellist of every age, are all left to follow the impulse of ungoverned feeling or malignant envy.

Does it require great courage to fight a duel? We should suppose not. Notorious cowards, it is known, will risk the encounter when well pricked up. Men have been beaten, horsewhipped, ridiculed; and, yet, exasperated at last by a scornful hue and cry, have turned upon their antagonists, challenged them, and, according to the rules of duelling, have killed them fairly.

After the abrogation of the duel as a legal mode of trial, it was continued in Europe by a proud and arrogant nobility, who disdained to be controlled by any law but their own will. Some modern gentlemen, or those who would be modern gentlemen, ape this audacity. But in a country like ours, where the laws are paramount, they should be taught another lesson. Besides, if the custom be proper, it is, under a republican form of government, as proper for one man as for another: But do we not find that it is a practice appertaining exclusively to those who assume a certain air and consequence in society? If two chimney-sweepers were to refer their quarrel to the event of a duel, it would occasion only laughter and merriment; and this is a clear proof that it is in no wise founded in reason; because, if it were a rational mode of deciding disputes, it would be applicable to one man as well as to another, whatever might be his profession. The trial by jury never excites mirth on account of the meanness of the object. It is so just, so appropriate, so well founded in the nature of things, that it is impossible, in any application of it to human affairs, to turn it into derision.

That the legislature has a right to prohibit duelling by exemplary punishments, cannot be questioned, because it produces a diminution of valuable citizens from the republic. What difference does it make to the commonwealth whether a man consents to be shot, or is shot against his will? In either case the individual is lost to the community. If suicide be a criminal act, as good men affirm it is, how much more criminal is it that one person should take the life of another?

When the subject is closely examined, it will be found that those are most inclined to duels who have the smallest share of understanding and wit. They fill in argument, in repartee, or humor, and intrench themselves behind a pistol. The Athenians, who were the wittiest people in the world, and whose courage will not be doubted, never resorted to the duel: the point of honor with them

was, *who could say the best thing*. The Romans, brave, enlightened, and judicious, were equally strangers to this modern usage. They sought to excel one another in great actions, in the arts and sciences, and not in single combat, except it was against the public enemy.* Indeed, it may be safely asserted, that the reader an individual is to refer the determination of his quarrel to the result of a duel, the greater blockhead he is. There are few insults or injuries in life which may not be satisfactorily adjusted and amicably settled by the interference and arbitration of honest and rational men.

The fair sex have it in their power to do much in affairs of this kind. Their frowns would tend greatly to put duelling out of fashion. In truth, we do not perceive how any lady of delicacy or sensibility can reconcile it to herself to take to her arms a duellist, who has, by a successful shot, probably blasted the hopes of a family or covered a widow and children with mourning, and consigned them to wretchedness and despair. The courage of a duellist is not of that kind which is essential to the happiness and protection of women in society; and the females who view it in that light, and confide in it, are, in general, woefully deceived. It is the mind that does not yield to difficulties, the heart that is attuned to soft and benevolent sensations and yet firm and steady in the pursuit of a virtuous and honorable purpose, that afford to the sex the blessings of domestic enjoyments and the pleasures of social intercourse. Wise and well tempered men shun the person who carries a dirk by his side or a pistol in his pocket, prepared to stab or fire upon the slightest irritation.

The practice, however—we are glad that we are enabled to say it—is declining among us. In the states north of the Hudson it has always been rare: the late law of the Virginia assembly, excluding duellists from office, has had a very salutary effect, and we now seldom hear of duels in that commonwealth. Indeed all that seems to be wanting completely to extirpate the evil, is the energetic interposition of the government of the United States. When we reflect that officers high in rank, and of great importance to their country, may be taken off by the felonious custom of duelling, and the public service thereby sustain irreparable injury, will it be controverted that the offending and surviving party ought to be severely punished?

*They had quarrels, differences, feuds, only with enemies: Citizens with citizens contended about virtue. *Sallust*. He speaks of the commonwealth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

SIR—Your correspondent "Lucilius," is, in my opinion, wholly mistaken in his theory of the

causes of the ruin of nations; and his theory itself is but ill defined. What does he mean by *Luxury*? Does he allude to refinement of taste and manners? to a profusion of the delicacies of the table? to the richness and splendor of household establishments, and of equipages? or, in his idea of luxury, does he include the whole of these? I cannot suppose that he refers to vulgar debaucheries and low excesses, because they are as common among a savage, as they are among a civilized, people, according to the means of indulgence possessed by each. Luxury, he concludes, ruined Athens: but it requires a very small share of sagacity, in any one who is acquainted with Grecian history, to perceive that the Athenians lost their liberties and independence for want of a fixed constitution of government. They were led away by the orators, and their politics centered more in *persons* than in *principles*. They were misled by demagogues, upon whom there was no check; and they fell beneath popular delusions and the jealousy of their Peloponnesian and Macedonian neighbors. The Roman constitution was likewise defective. The senate always managed the populace in one way or another; and when the election of the chief magistrates was assigned to the legions instead of the people, the empire necessarily became a theatre of bloodshed and confusion. There could be no check to the vices of such voters, with arms in their hands. The Roman power, nevertheless, did not rapidly decay until the fatal error of dividing dominion, by erecting a new seat of government on the banks of the Thracian Bosphorus. To prove that luxury occasions the downfall of nations, it must be shown that communities among which it has not existed have not been conquered. The fact, however, is otherwise. The Roman people were never more luxurious, never more licentious, never more criminal, than they were in the times of Marius and Sylla; and yet Julius Cæsar subsequently overran Gaul, which was inhabited by a people inherently more warlike than the Romans. The citizens of Rome were supposed to exist in the perfection of virtue in the age of Camillus; but at that very period the barbarian Brennus sacked Rome, smote the conscript fathers in the market place, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Camillus with a fresh army, the Romans would have basely paid a large sum in gold for the privilege of existence.

The excess of luxury, like all other excesses, is certainly pernicious: but the evil is more destructive of individual comforts than it is ruinous to national strength and prosperity. A certain degree of luxury, indeed, is essential to the progress of science and of the arts. This is a proposition

so palpable that it requires no illustration. "Revolutions occasioned by luxury," says an eminent writer, "continued to overturn some Athenian families, and exalt others as suddenly, without disquieting greatly the politicians; it is right, said they, that each person should in turn be rich and poor." Among whatever people foreign commerce is allowed, luxury will prevail; for it proceeds from wealth, and wealth is the natural consequence of foreign trade. But are we, therefore, to abandon navigation and foreign commerce?

Your correspondent has cited the Swiss as an example of a nation preserved from destruction by its frugality. Yet those who look at the topography and geographical position of Switzerland, a little closer, may discern the cause of her duration in the mutual jealousy of Austria and France. Neither of these latter powers are willing that the other should possess the mountains, the passes, and the defiles, which would afford an easy route to hostile armies. And as to Swiss liberty, who would wish to partake of it, when we know that the aristocrats, who govern the cantons, hire out their fellow-citizens for soldiers to foreign sovereigns?

But in reality, Mr. Mead, we need go no farther than to France and England to show the fallacy of your correspondent's reasoning. Where do luxury and corruption prevail more than in London and in Paris; and yet in what part of the world are men more brave and patriotic? The licentiousness introduced by Charles II. did not degrade the spirit of the English people; for they had still the firmness and intelligence to banish James II. to annihilate his despotic sway, and to substitute the prince of Orange and a free constitution. The libertinism and luxury conspicuous during the reigns of Louis XIV. Louis XV. and Louis XVI. did not abase the natural and liberal sentiments of the people of France, nor diminish the vigor of their patriotism; as all Europeans sorrowfully testify. In truth, the refinements of luxury, when properly regulated, are conservative of the principles of morality and of freedom, as well as of taste and of the arts and sciences. Gross sensualities, which characterize the ignorant and the barbarous of all ages and communities, in high or low life, are alone ruinous to the welfare of mankind. I could crowd your columns with facts in support of what I advance; but that would be only to transplant the pages of history into those of the National Register.

It is not my intention to enter into a controversy with your correspondent, "Lucius;" but solely to point out to you, that the recapitulation of a mere chain of memories, in relation to a circumstance incident to the improvement of society

ty, is very different from a judicious application of historical truth to the circumstances of the country and generation in which we live.

COMMON SENSE.

July 15, 1817.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER. THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF LUXURY.

LETTER III.

——— To be thus is nothing;
But to be safely thus!

Macbeth.

When an hypothesis is offered which deeply affects the passions, or encounters the habits, prejudices, or prepossessions of those to whom it is directed, there is but little probability that it will undergo a fair and impartial examination. In demonstrating a mathematical proposition, a correct statement of facts will generally insure a just conclusion and consequent assent, if the reasoning be not erroneous or inadequate; but in a question purely ethical, the intellect may not only be deceived by false statements, but the will be indisposed to admit narratives, however true, and arguments however cogent; in which case the demonstration has no chance of a fair discussion. Gratification, not truth is the object, and the understanding wrapped in sullen, stubborn obstinacy entrenches itself with wilful prejudice not only against arguments, but against evidence and even against facts themselves.

I am therefore aware that I have difficulties to encounter more than a match, perhaps for truth itself. "How many fine things are there here which I do NOT want," said SOCRATES in self-gratulation as he passed along by the stores of Athens then bursting with opulence. APICIUS the renowned Roman epicure, after wasting upon gluttony the greatest part of an immense estate, hanged himself for fear he should want a dinner, having then remaining in his coffers a sum of no less than eighty thousand pounds sterling. Now, though no man possessed of an atom of plain common sense, and an ordinary share of unvitiated moral feeling, could hesitate, one would suppose, to pronounce that the condition of SOCRATES the more enviable of the two, I have not the smallest doubt that Apicius, or any of the diseased moral taste of Apicius would have derided that philosopher as a mistaken fool, and found, even in the muddiness of a brain stupified with carnal indigestion, sophistry enough, when reinforced by animal appetite, to resist any attempt that could be made to prove the taste of SOCRATES superior to his own. It is in this servility of the soul and intellect to that despotism of appetite I look for the only possible opposition to my well-meant reasonings. I much fear that we have among us, even in conditions of life where such

things could not reasonably be expected, if they were not seen, more strenuous disciples of APICIUS than of SOCRATES—some of them the mere slaves of appetite, dull and ignorant—others who, knowing what is right, practise what is wrong, hugging themselves up with the old well known scrap of Latin—"Video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor." Of this kind was a gentleman I once knew, and greatly loved and esteemed; for in all other respects but that to which I am now alluding, he was a wise, a pious and a worthy man; though he, at last paid away his life as the forfeit of his wilfulness. He had long labored under one of the numerous diseases incident to constant repletion and consequent indigestion, and had frequently been warned by his physician, under denunciation of the penalty of death, against inordinate indulgence at table, and particularly against the eating of fat, to the use of which he was unfortunately too much addicted. One day, being actively engaged at his own table in discussing the kidney-fat of a rich loin of veal, his wife tenderly entreated him to desist, reminding him of his promise to their physician. She could not have selected a worse moment to preach upon temperance; though generally serene and amiable in his temper he became irritated at the interruption, and peevishly replied "Mrs. ———, I entreat you to hold your tongue, for upon my honor I will eat it, though it were instant death"—He finished his plate, and though he survived that hazard, died not many months afterwards.

Although this degrading branch of luxury is not the object at which I aim—for it is its political danger that I am endeavoring to demonstrate—yet, since, whatever shape it assumes, LUXURY never fails to subdue manhood and blight our best virtues with force equally irresistible, and will never be at a loss for sophistical subterfuges in all, I have stated that fact, by way of illustrating the nature of the opposition which every attempt like mine will have to encounter from those who are devoted to that pernicious vice. Those who can offer no better arguments, will, like the gentleman I have alluded to, assert their own inclination and their right to indulge it.

But, whatever sophistry they may display in evading my inferences, or obstinacy in adhering to their own will, they cannot deny THE FACTS I state. I have already shewn, and I refer to history for my authority, that Athens and the Grecian Republic FELL TO THE GROUND BY LUXURY MERELY—I will now adduce facts to prove that Rome fell by the very same means.

The rise and progress of satire among the Romans, and the history of the more illustrious satirists of that nation, and their works, afford the

most easy and accurate clue by which we can, at this day, trace the commencement of luxury among them, its growth, and its devastating march, till it finally accomplished the destruction of their mighty power and fame. The general history of that people comprises such a multitude of materials and such a variety of events so intimately blended with each other that it would be a work of extreme difficulty, to disengage from the compound mass, the parts which peculiarly belong to this subject; while in the works of the satirists they are found ready separated and described with all the character and coloring which genius can lend to truth, and all that minute circumstantiality which the diligent observation of cotemporary writers, intent upon the investigation of that particular topic alone, could supply. With a view therefore to lay open that evil to its very source, and to fix its bearing upon and connection with the decline and overthrow of the republic by coincidence of circumstance and time, I must invite the reader to accompany me through a concise, but I hope sufficiently comprehensive review of the rise of satire in Rome (first provoked as it was by the scandalous growth of luxury in that city) and of the history of those illustrious men who, under the impulse of *true* patriotism and exalted virtue, raised their mighty voices to alarm their fellow citizens to a sense of their danger, and invoked the satiric muse to scourge the profligate offenders who by their criminal practices encouraged and extended the influence of that vice over the commonwealth.

As there were no public vices of sufficient importance to provoke the indignation of poets of talents and integrity, so there appeared no open avowed, satirists of character in Rome, till after the fall of Carthage. Were there no prevailing vices destructive of public felicity in society, there would be no satire beyond the little vindictive, peevish effusions of personal animosity—but general public satire arises at the summons of daring and dangerous public wickedness, and the genius of poetry is never more honorably or usefully employed than when vigorously wielding that scourge. The first Roman who eminently distinguished himself in this honorable course, was Lucilius whose name I have appropriated as a signature to these essays. This great man arose at a time when the freedom of speech and writing in Rome was wholly unimpaired. No atrocious public delinquency had provoked the indignation of the poets—no virulent sarcasms had excited fear in the great and powerful, and therefore no restraints had been attempted upon the privileges of the tongue and pen. He was born of one of the most respectable patrician families, being grand uncle to Pompey the Great, and he lived

in habits of familiar intimacy with the most virtuous chiefs of the republic, Lælius Scipio, for instance, and others of that description, who were sufficiently powerful to protect him from any attempt to silence or molest him. Horace not only considers Lucilius as the *first* satirist, but in one place ascribes to him the invention of satire itself, which though a surprising error in such a man as Horace, shews that he regarded him as the first who raised his might with any impressive effect upon the growing profligacy of Rome.

Here then we have precisely marked out to us, the epoch when that fatal change began to take place in the manners and principles of the Roman people, which eventually brought on the downfall of the republic. The struggle between the old manners and the new had for some time begun, and every day, coming nearer and nearer to a balance, was inclining to the side of the latter, when the frightful profligacies constantly starting up into view alarmed the more thinking men of the republic, and roused Lucilius to contend with them. The writings of this sagacious poet not only mark the precise era of that pernicious system which ultimately degraded Rome, but ascertain the fact that luxury was the root of that evil; and well known historical events concur with them in placing all the circumstances out of the reach of controversy. After the fall of Carthage, the people having no powerful rival to fear, began to yield themselves up to idleness, and as an infallible consequence, to give loose to unusual indulgence; while enriched and relieved from taxes by an accumulation of treasures which tributary or conquered nations poured into Rome, they grew arrogant, extravagant, and vain, and devoted to effeminate voluptuousness, abandoned the virtues by which their ancestors had raised the republic and achieved its glory, and insensibly resigned themselves to the dominion of a debasing system of luxury, which, in the end, polluted their hearts and contaminated all their principles. They had now no Hannibal to hover over them—no eminent leader to employ them abroad, no competitor to check their aspiring, or to repress their insolence. Beside the gold that flowed into the public treasury, such quantities of corn were either extorted from subdued nations, or presented by dependent allies, for the purpose of securing their favor, that gratuitous distributions of grain and bread were constantly made among the people, so that the very meanest of the populace were enabled to subsist with little labor and less industry, and frugality and its concomitant virtues and benefits were either forgotten or despised. Exemption from labor never fails to produce, (particularly in persons unqualified for intellectual enjoyment) vicious propensities, con-

rupt practices, and profligate habits; and the Romans were far advanced in that state of moral deterioration, when Lucilius seized the pen, and with an intrepidity which nothing could shake, at the contemplation of which, many years afterwards, Horace was startled, and Persius and Juvenal expatiated upon with approbation and delight, publicly satirized the chief delinquents in the city BY NAME.

Of the value of Lucilius and his compositions, the most correct estimate is to be collected from the representations of Horace, Persius and Juvenal. Horace, whom a modern critic accuses of being hurt by the reputation of Lucilius which blazed out in renewed lustre even in the reign of Augustus, has, with much in his praise, been able to say nothing more to his disadvantage, than that his compositions were careless and hasty; while Persius describes the effects of his satires in terms which almost excite compassion for the wretched objects of them:

Sequitur Lucilius urbem;

Te lupe, te muti, et genuinum fregit in illis. And Juvenal describes in terms not less vigorous, though more polished, and elegant,

Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens
Infremuit, rubet Auditor, cui frigida mens est
Criminibus, tacita sudant præcordia culpa.
Inde ira et lacrymæ.

Juv. sat. 1. line 165.

Which has been thus elegantly translated:

"But when Lucilius, fired with virtuous rage,
Nerves his bold arm to scourge an impious age,
The conscious villain shudders at his sin,
And burning blushes speak the pangs within;
Cold drops of sweat from every member roll,
And growing terrors harrow up his soul.
Then tears of shame and dire revenge succeed."

From the luxury and excesses which prevailed in his time, Lucilius inferred the extinction of all the Roman virtues, and the downfall of the liberties of Rome. In the interval between his death and the rising of Horace, all his predictions were abundantly verified; the foundations of the republic, first sapped by luxury, were shaken to pieces during the civil wars, in which the people having their hearts and principles dissolved in corruption, and being rendered effeminate by habitual self gratification of the vilest kind, became successively, the mere slavish tools of the contending parties; till at last that prince of corruptors and demagogues, Julius Cæsar, completely reduced the state to ruin, and the cold-blooded knavish policy of Augustus left it without hope of recovery. And here let me put one question, with the fact on which it is grounded, for their consideration to the people of America. What must be the excess of profligacy to which that stupendous commonwealth, so renowned for its republican

virtues, had sunk under the blighting influence of luxury in the space of but a few years, when the man whose popularity was so great that the people made him their master, was so ignominious for depravity that he was charged to his very face, in full senate, with being THE HUSBAND OF ALL THE WIVES, AND THE *** OF ALL THE HUSBANDS IN ROME? Yes!—Tacitus, Suetonius and Cicero, and other historians, concur in asserting that CURIO a Roman senator charged Julius Cæsar in full senate, with no less an abomination—pronouncing him "OMNIUM MULIERUM VIRUM, ET OMNIUM VIRORUM MULIEREM". Having well digested that singular fact in their minds, let them apply it to the subject in hand, and ask themselves whether they can duly tender the republican institutions with which they are blessed as they ought to do, and yet idly yield to the torrent of luxury, which, as it swept away the republics of Greece and Rome into utter extinction, will assuredly sweep away this also, if its early course be not resisted, and its growth in proper time checked and prevented.

LUCILIUS.

TOPOGRAPHY.

[We have been kindly favored, by Dr. JOHN SIMLEY, of Natchitoches, with the following interesting description of that parish. It will be found instructive in relation to a portion of the United States which is rapidly growing in importance.]

NATCHITOCHE PARISH.—Is the Northwest corner of the state of Louisiana, and situate between the 31st and 33d degrees of north latitude, and between the 95th and 97th degrees of west longitude; being about 150 miles long, and about 80 miles wide; and bounded on the south by the parishes of Rapides and Opelousas; west by the river Sabine and the Spanish province of Texas; on the north by the territory of Missouri; and on the east by the parishes of Washita and Acatahola; containing about ten thousand square miles, and comprehends between one fourth and one fifth part of the state of Louisiana; and will at some future period be divided into four parishes or counties. It contains now about five thousand inhabitants, including slaves. Its principal water-course is Red River, which enters the parish near the northwest corner, meandering obliquely through it, and leaves it at the northeast corner, running in the parish, by its course, about 350 miles. The valley of Red River is from five to ten miles wide; the soil is alluvial, and three fourths of it liable to inundation annually in the months of May and June. The highest land is generally on the banks of the river, on each side, and cultivatable from five to ten acres deep; that part which is liable to overflow is covered with a growth of heavy timber; and soon after the water recedes, there comes up a luxuriant growth of herbage. The color of the soil is reddish, like the water of the river, is an argillaceous loam, and like the river has a salt and alum impregnation, and uncommonly fertile. There are within this parish

a number of smaller streams called bayous; they are large creeks, some falling into Red River, some into the Sabine, and some into Washita.—The principal creeks that fall into Red River on the southwest side are, the Cosachee, Provonsall, St. Johns, Rio Honda, Laglaize, Adaize, Dupong. The bayous Morivans, Wallace, Prudhomme, Dolit, Pierre, and Bonchasse. And those that fall into Red River on the northeast side are, the bayou Tan, Cock, Saline; bayou Grande, Cypress, and Badka; and those that fall into the Sabine are, the Yancosko, Lanann, Tauro, Negreette, Sac, Magill, St. Patrick, and Nassinete. The Dogdamoni is the principal stream that rises in this parish and falls into Washita, making what is called Little River, as it passes through the parish of Acatahola. All these water courses afford considerable broad and rich bottoms, a great part of which is liable to overflow, but much of them very rich and arable. There is a chain of lakes on each side of Red River, the waters of which rise and fall with the river, and varying in their extent from ten to one hundred miles in circumference; those on the northeast side of the river are, the Saline Lake, Black Lake, Smith's Lake, Lake Porcan, Bistino, and Budka; and those on the southwest side are, the Lake Accassia, Black Ground Lake, the Spanish Lake, Macdon, Swan Lake, and Sciodo. Most of these are lakes only in time of high water, at other seasons they resemble a meadow, and afford pasturage for thousands of cattle. The growth of timber on the river and large creek bottoms, is cotton-wood, swamp hickory, ash, sweet gum, different species of oak, honey locust, mulberry, hackberry, Pacon, cypress, prickly ash, papaw, grape vines, &c.—The ridges of high lands between the water courses are generally pine woods, mixed with oak, ash, hickory, sassafras, dogwood, &c. There are some excellent tracts of beech and maple lands, and many valuable spots of hickory and oak lands; but the uplands are generally light and sandy, or a strong yellow and red clay, very thinly covered with soil; but all produce excellent pasturage for cattle. In the high lands are found many excellent springs, and some of the streams afford good mill seats.

Mountains.—There are no mountains in this parish, nor elevations of more than about 200 feet above the ordinary level of the river and creek bottoms.

Minerals.—Very rich iron ore is in great abundance in several parts of this parish, with lime stone, and quarries of silicious stone. We have many salt springs, and some strong chalybeate springs; indications of salt appear here and there, through the whole tract of country, from the Sabine to Washita. Salt enough might be made in this parish to supply the whole state. Stone coal is found in abundance in many places, containing bitumen and sulphur. Brown and yellow stone ochre, of a superior quality, is plenty, and two kinds of very fine pipe clay, one white, the other a blood red; and a remarkable kind of white sand, fit for an hour glass as it is taken up. There is a rich copper mine near the Sabine. Small specimens of the ore have been brought to the writer which he found to contain more or less silver, but none rich, nor was the ore found in large quantities. Indications of lead have been found in Grand Ecore, but no search has been made for it below the surface of the earth. Most of the lime made use of in this parish, is made of

cockle shells, which are found in the bed of the river and lakes. Alum, sulphur, slate, and flint, are found in abundance, but generally up the river above this parish. Near Washita is found the load stone, a superior quality of flint and whetstone.

Fruits, &c.—The fruits indigenous to this parish are, mulberry, several species of plums, a variety of grapes, strawberries, papaw, persimmon, whorleberries, blackberries, dewberries, crab apples, and a small apple called naharrawa, ripe in May and excellent to preserve, black and red haws, black cherries, pacans, hickory nuts, chinquapins, hazelnuts, &c. and those fruits which have been successfully cultivated are, figs, peaches, nectarines, white and purple European grapes, Jerusalem apple, quinces, strawberries, and pomegranites. Pears and apples are common but generally of an inferior quality; it is, however, believed they might be greatly improved; water-melons, muskmelons, cucumbers, and artichokes, grow here in the greatest perfection. Our climate is rather too cold for oranges. Our gardens are excellent; scarcely an article of horticulture in the middle or northern states but we have in equal and some in greater perfection. Our fields produce corn, oats, rye, barley, rice, wheat, buckwheat, beans, peas, pumpkins, sweet and Irish potatoes, turnips, squashes, radishes, &c. Our cotton, tobacco, and indigo, are all of a superior quality; indigo, which used to be more cultivated than now, as a staple for market, has given place to cotton. Our planters for some years past have been much disheartened on account of a disease called the rot, which has infested their cotton, reducing their crops on an average full one half; but of late they have taken to planting a larger quantity than they could gather without this disease, so that from the high price and the superior quality of the article the planters are in a prosperous way. Some very encouraging experiments, in the culture of the sugar cane, have been made in this parish, and several of the wealthy planters had proposed changing their crops from cotton to sugar; but the uncommon frosts and winter rains in 1816 and 1817, so much injured the cane that was laid by for planting, that the contemplated progress in the sugar making business seems in a measure suspended; though some who secured their mat-rasses more cautiously are going on and have very fine looking fields of cane.

Our rivers and lakes abound with a variety of fish and soft shelled turtle; we have likewise the truffle and morel, species of mushroom, which are esteemed great delicacies.

Diseases.—This parish cannot be called sickly, notwithstanding the many lakes and swamps.—The diseases most common in summer and fall are intermitting fevers and agues; typhus fevers are rare, and the yellow fever has never appeared in this parish: alvi fluxas seldom; in the winter and spring pleuretic and rheumatic cases occur, though not very frequent. The river is so deep with a regular bold current, with steep banks, that no sickly vapors seem to arise from it.—Fogs are rare; and those lands that overflow at the annual high water, present a clean surface as the water falls.

Natchitoches has been pronounced, by a late secretary of war, the most healthy military post in the United States. From a series of observations, it seems decided that families who live on the south side of lakes or swamps are less affect-

ed by them, than those who live on the north side; and it is better to live in a bottom, than on an adjacent hill, north or east of the same. Marsh miasma appears to be harmless at the distance of a half or three quarters of a mile; and no inconvenience is experienced by the overflowing of adjacent lands, when the water as it falls drains entirely off, leaving no stagnant pools; and when no decomposition of vegetable matter appears to have taken place.

Botanical.—The prickly pear is found frequently growing luxuriantly, and the fruit comes some times to perfection. The blossom and fruit of this plant are a beautiful red, the fruit is sweet and delicious; this is what the cochineal fly feeds upon, and from it derives its color. The writer has seen these insects on the blossoms and fruit near Natchitoches, but not sufficiently numerous to make it an object to take them, and they are not seen every year. We have a great variety of pleasant aromatic herbs, indigenous to our soil and climate; among them are two species of the *virga aurea*, or golden rod, wild sage, thyme, mint, maure or mallows, and on the river bank, beside the roads, grow the *cassia Marylandis* in abundance, *stramonium*, *absynth*, and *maurubium*, and near the Saline and Black lakes is found the *cassia yapan*, or the herb that makes the black drink of the Creek Indians. The cress vine, or Chickasaw tea; *Virginia snake root*; *ipeacacuanha*; *hellebore*; *mezerene*; *columbo*; *labellia*, and *venella*, are all found on Red River. The dwarf buck eye grows all over our country; the nut of which, when powdered, made into a paste, and put into clear still water, produces such a narcotic effect upon the fish that they may be taken out by hand alive.—The root of the same shrub is used as a substitute for soap to wash woolen. There is a handsome flowering shrub called Turkey elder, the root of which is a celebrated remedy among the inhabitants for the dysentery. The common elder (*sambui*) grows on the banks of Red River to an uncommon size, the writer measured one some time ago in presence of several persons, that, three feet from the ground was 29 inches in circumference, and 18 inches in circumference 11 feet high.—The prickly ash is found on this river near six feet in circumference. The cypress, in some of the river swamps, grows remarkably large; some are said to be upwards of 30 feet in circumference. The writer some months ago measured a common short leaved pine on high land, that was found 17½ feet in circumference, and believes 20 more were in sight about the same size, and judged to be 30 feet to a limb.

Zoology.—Our wild animals are deer, wolves, bear, black and gray foxes, opossum, raccoon, wild cat, and two kinds of squirrels. Buffalo, antelope, elk, and panthers, are now plenty higher up the river, but have disappeared from this parish some years ago. Our domestic animals are horses, mules, black cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, and cats. Our domestic fowls are geese, ducks, turkeys, dunghill fowls, pigeons, Guinea and pea fowls. Our wild fowls are generally such as are common in the southern Atlantic states; the large bald eagle, the swan, the vulture, the paroquet; gray, blue, and white crane; pelican, and crow, are common.

Manufactures.—Our manufactures are limited to common cottonade cloth, some of wool and cotton, and some blankets, all in the household or family way. We have two water, saw, and grist-

mills, and about a dozen cotton gins worked by horses or mules, and as many pounding mills for beating corn meal and cleaning rice. Three sugar works on a small scale; eight or ten blacksmiths' shops, three or four tan yards. Those within the town of Natchitoches are noticed under that head, and do not include the above.

Commerce.—Our articles of exportation consist of cotton, tobacco, hides, tallow, bees-wax, furs and peltries, horses and mules, beef and pork.—The whole amounting to about \$ 250,000 annually; and the quantity of cotton, which exceeds in amount all the rest, is every year increasing in quantity. The sugar and molasses that have hitherto been made in this parish, have all, and much more, been consumed within it. The most wealthy planters have been in the habit of taking their own crops to market and bringing back a supply of groceries, &c. for the next year, and the balance in money, which they generally invest in slaves as opportunities offer; the smaller crops are generally bought up at home by the merchants and traders; they all make it a rule to settle accounts in the month of March. It is the merchants' fault that the whole of the exports do not go through their hands. Some years ago a considerable trade was carried on from Natchitoches to the adjoining Spanish country; this has been suspended since the commencement of the political disturbances of that country; but will no doubt return to its old channel on the restoration of order there.

Longevity.—The writer has resided in Natchitoches thirteen years, since which there has died in this parish twelve white persons of more than ninety years of age; three of whom were ninety eight, and one an hundred; and there are now living thirteen more than eighty, and three more than ninety-five. The aggregate number of deaths annually has been, in proportion to the population, as one to about fifty-seven. There are some very remarkable instances of longevity among the Indians and negroes of this parish. An Avoyle Indian died a few years ago at Washita, near one hundred and forty years of age, from the best estimate that could be made; he said he was a middle aged man and had a family when the first white man was ever seen on Red river.

Aborigines.—Not exceeding twenty years ago there was, within what is now the parish of Natchitoches, four distinct tribes of Indians, speaking different languages, viz. the Natchitoches, the Adais, the Yattassas, and Keychus, each then containing from five to seven hundred souls. The three first are extinct, as nations; a few straggling individuals only remaining; and of the last but very few, and they have removed into the Spanish province of Texas. Several tribes are entirely extinct, not a soul remaining. The Cad-dos, who now live near the northwest corner of this parish, but used to live higher up the river, when they first became acquainted with the French, not one hundred years ago, could bring into the field three thousand warriors; the number of warriors now of that nation does not exceed two hundred. Spirituous liquors, the small pox, and savage warfare, sparing neither age nor sex, are the great causes of their depopulation.

The face of the country almost every where exhibits signs of populous Indian towns and villages. Upon the Barrows, where an Indian house once stood, the largest forest trees are now growing. When these tribes existed, or who they were, no traditional account can be obtained.—

Among some of these mounds are found heaps of cockle shells, such as are now found growing in the river and some of the lakes, and now used by the present tribes as food; some of these heaps or collection of shells have remained so long that they are in a state of decomposition, resembling old slacked lime. Very few mounds have been discovered in this part of the country, that appear to have been used either as places of defence or sepulchres of the dead; but from their form, size, and relative situation, each one was once occupied by a family. Antoine, the chief of the Yatassas Indians, who used to live in this parish, died in 1812 on Bayou Pierre, considerably more than one hundred. A Caddo Indian died in 1813, who, some years before his death, told the writer that Mr. Bernard de la Harp was the first white man he ever saw, and that he rode a white horse, which was the first horse he ever saw, and that he was then a young man. It appears from the memoirs of Mr. de la Harp, in the writer's possession, that he visited the Caddo nation about the year 1722, so that the Indian must have been about one hundred and ten. Louis Rachall, the first white male child that was born in this parish, is now living, and is ninety-six years old.

Military Posts.—The site of the new military position, now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Trimble, was selected in 1816, by brevet Lieutenant Colonel Seldon, and is now called fort Seldon; it is nearly in a north direction from Natchitoches, and distant, by water, about twelve miles, and about six by land. It is situate on a handsome sandy hill, about one hundred yards south of the Bayou Pierre division of Red River; the elevation of the hill is about one hundred feet above the level of the river. The northwestwardly view from it is extensive and beautiful, extending up the valley of the river for ten or twelve miles, and is bounded by a range of blue hills. It is on a peninsula containing about three hundred acres of broken sandy hills, and ravines of very irregular form, and covered with oak and pine timber; at high water is nearly surrounded; and is bounded northwardly by the Bayou Pierre division of Red river; eastwardly by a bayou or gut that passes along between the high lands and the overflowed swamp of Red river; on the south by the neck of the peninsula; and on the west by the indented shore of the Spanish lake. Near the fort there are several springs of excellent water. The buildings are not finished; so far as they are advanced are of solid square timber, underpinned with stone, well covered, and the work neatly and substantially executed; but this position is liable to the following objections: viz. It is accessible by land only on one side, you must go in and out at the same passage; it does not command the main river, being about one mile and a quarter distant, not in sight; the space between is an overflowed swamp; there is no good landing place near it; at low water boats cannot go near the shore; the bottom stiff mud; and at high water when they can land, the precipice to ascend is so steep that heavy articles cannot be got up but with great labor; there is no bason or harbor for boats to lay in. The hill appears disposed to settle, endangering the whole works to slide down into the river. Some individual land claims interfere with this establishment; and since the water has risen and the warm season commenced, the troops of the garrison have been much afflicted with in-

termitting fevers and agues, such as usually exist in the vicinity of stagnant waters.

In all our rivers, lakes, and large creeks, there are alligators, but they are rarely seen above north latitude 33. Some of the owners of tan-yards have employed Indians and others who would undertake it, to kill them for the oil and skins; the oil supplies the place of train oil, and they tan the skin for saddle seats and shoes; it has been observed that where alligators are plenty there are but few snakes; they eat all they can catch.

The same kinds of insects and reptiles are here that are common in all the southern states, and no others, except a large spider, called by the inhabitants "the tarantula," the bite of which is said to be very painful and dangerous; the writer has never known a person bitten by one of them, but has seen several of them; they are as large as a common sized toad, and covered with large scales resembling feathers; their teeth and mouth is horizontal like a beetle; which they can open wide enough to take in a man's finger, and their jaws are strong enough to make their teeth meet through it. There is another reptile called the scorpion, said likewise to be very dangerous; they resemble the lizard in form, but ten or twelve times as large.

Red River.—The great raft or jamb of flood-wood timber, in Red river, above Natchitoches in this parish, merits to be noticed. The lower end of this extraordinary obstruction is about twenty miles by the road above Natchitoches, but about treble that distance by the course of the river, and commenced many years ago, by some long trees in high water being caught by accident against something, and they caught all that came down, until, from similar accidental causes, another raft was formed at some point higher up; and after that another, and another, formed in the same manner, until perhaps 50 or 60 of these rafts took place at different distances apart, from one to ten miles, leaving the river between them perfectly clear, and the water generally as dead as a mill-pond, and totally obstructing the navigation of the main channel of the river for seventy or eighty miles; this has forced the water out of the main river, and it has found a passage through a chain of lakes on the northeast side of the river laying between it and the high lands, through which boats now find a passage in times of high water, which in places become dry in a dry season. There is no doubt but the whole of these obstructions are removable, and will be broke away as soon as the settlements above the raft (now rapidly increasing) shall find it for their interest, and are strong enough to undertake it, more especially if government are disposed to assist them. The valley of Red river, along where the obstruction is, is uncommonly wide; at some points believed to be at least twenty miles, and the river at low water in two distinct channels; the western branch called the Bayou Pierre river, leaves the eastern or main channel about at latitude 32° 30' and they join again at Grand Ecore, about five miles above Natchitoches, forming an island varying in width from five to ten or more miles, and about sixty in length, and this island is subdivided by channels, or guts, that pass from one branch of the river to the other; and the greater part of the whole island is inundated annually when the river rises in the months of May and June.—The upper end of the Bayou Pierre branch has

only within a few years become obstructed by flood wood being drawn into its mouth; hunters and Indians who have occasion to pass this way, are obliged to haul their perogues, or canoes, past this obstruction. Some intelligent and observing persons, well acquainted with that part of the country, are of the opinion that in two or three years the great raft may arrive at the present outlet or boat passage through the lakes Badka and Bisteno, when that passage will likewise be obstructed; when the whole raft must either be removed or a new boat passage sought out. It is understood that the lake Siodo, which stretches along nearly parallel with Red river, on the southwest side, for sixty or seventy miles, at the upper end of it, approaches within a few rods of the river, and that a canal might be easily cut from one to the other, opening a passage for boats; and the lower end of this lake communicates with the Bayou Pierre division of the river, below the obstruction; this being effected, which appears practicable, the navigation of Red river will be unobstructed for more than one thousand miles above Natchitoches, passing through one of the finest countries in the world. This communication between the river and Siodo will improve the navigation of Bayou Pierre river by throwing more water into it. The Caddo nation live upon the southwest side of lake Siodo.

The vacant or public lands in this parish, on the southwest side of Red river, have not been surveyed; some of which, towards the Saline, or the southwest corner of the parish, are said to be valuable, particularly those laying on the Cooko prairie and creek, the Bayou Taurun and Negutt. Several districts on the north line of the state joining the Missouri territory, between Washita and Red river, have been surveyed into townships and sections, and the surveyors report that to be a valuable tract of country, and susceptible of being thickly settled: these lands have not been offered for sale.

FOREIGN STATE PAPERS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

—, May 8.

The conduct of the government of Brazil, in invading the Spanish possessions in the River Plate, has occupied the attention of Europe as much on account of the act itself, as on account of that period at which it was done. All nations were convinced that the profoundest peace was necessary to heal the deep wounds which had been the consequence of so many years of war and revolution. Yet this was the moment which the Court of Brazil chose to invade the territories of its neighbor. The Spanish government on this occasion, acted with the greatest prudence and moderation—and the Allied Powers afforded a fresh proof of their generous ideas and their pacific intentions. The following note from the Ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, delivered to the Marquis de Aguilar, his Most Faithful Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, is a document perfectly well calculated to tranquilize the public mind, and to induce a hope that the Court of Brazil, adopting those principles of legitimacy and justice upon which the present system of the world is founded, will avoid compromising herself with the allied powers. The good faith and dignified character of his Catholic majesty, are most apparent on this occasion. The decisive language of the Ministers from whom

the following note has proceeded, will prove the opinion of their respective Sovereigns in favor of Spain—and that their relations with her are as fixed and solid as they can be between Powers the most intimately connected.

Note from the Ministers of the Mediating Courts to the Marquis D. Aguilar, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Most Faithful Majesty.

Paris, 16th March, 1817.

The occupation of a part of the Spanish possession on the River Plate by the Portuguese troops of Brazil, was no sooner known in Europe, than it was the object of official and simultaneous steps taken by the Cabinet of Madrid with the Courts of Vienna, Paris, London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, in order to protest solemnly against this occupation, and to claim their support against such an aggression.

Perhaps the Court of Madrid might have thought herself entitled to recur at once to the means of defence which Providence has placed in her hands, and to repel force by force. But, guided by a spirit of wisdom and moderation, she was desirous first of employing the means of negotiation and persuasion, and she preferred, notwithstanding the disadvantage that might result to her possession beyond sea, addressing herself to the five unmentioned powers, in order to an amicable adjustment of her difference with the Court of Brazil, and to avoid a rupture, the consequence of which might be equally disastrous to the two countries, and might disturb the repose of both hemispheres.

So noble a resolution could not but meet with the entire approbation of the Cabinets to which the Court of Spain has addressed herself; and animated with the desire of preventing the fatal consequences that might result from the present state of affairs, the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, equally the friends of Portugal and Spain, after having taken into consideration the just claims of the latter Power, have charged the undersigned to make known to the Cabinet of his Most Faithful Majesty,

That they have accepted the mediation demanded of them by Spain.

That they have seen with real pain, and not without surprise, that at the very moment when a double marriage seemed to bind more closely the family ties already existing between the Houses of Braganza and Bourbon, and when such an alliance was to render the relations between the two countries more intimate and more friendly, Portugal has invaded the Spanish possessions on the River Plate, and invaded them without any explanation whatever, and without any previous declaration.

That the principles of equity and justice which direct the Councils of the five Courts, and the firm resolution they have adopted to preserve as much as in their power the peace of the world purchased by such great sacrifices, have determined them to take cognizance and part in this affair, in the intention of terminating it in the most equitable manner, and most conformable to their desire of maintaining the general tranquillity.

That the said Courts do not dissemble, that a difference between Portugal and Spain might disturb that peace and occasion a war in Europe, which might be not only disastrous to the two

countries, but incompatible with the interests and tranquillity of other Powers.

That in consequence they have resolved to make known to the government of his Most Faithful Majesty, their sentiments on this subject, to invite him to furnish sufficient explanation upon his views, to take the most prompt and proper measures to dissipate the just alarms which his invasion of the American possessions of Spain has already caused in Europe, and to satisfy the rights claimed by the latter Power, as well as those principles of justice and impartiality which guide the Mediators. A refusal to yield to such just demands would leave no doubt with respect to the real intentions of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro.—The disastrous effects that might result to the two hemispheres would be imputed entirely to Portugal; and Spain, after having seen all Europe applauded her wise and moderate conduct, would find in the justice of her cause, and in the support of her Allies, sufficient means of redressing her complaints.

The undersigned, in acquitting themselves of the orders of their courts, have the honor to offer to his Excellency the Marquis d'Aguilar the assurance of their high considerations.

(Signed)

VINCENT,
RICHELIEU,
STUART,
GOLTZ,
POZZO DI BORGO.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

GENEVA, April 24.

I send you a copy of the Document that contains the determination of the Allied Powers to prevent the escape of Lucien Bonaparte to the United States of America, and those ulterior plans which the discontented refugees propose for the purpose of making of America a theatre of revolutionary ideas, and a new field for ambition and intrigue. The principles of justice, order, and legitimacy that govern the Powers of Europe, will always disconcert the machinations of the seditious to disturb the peace, and will oppose a barrier to their spirit of rapine, and their plans of usurpation. The first and most efficacious information of this business was derived from the zeal and activity of the Spanish Government, well informed of these plots by exact accounts received both in Europe and America. Thus Spain deserves the confidence of all governments, and the approbation of the people.

The following document will be read with much interest:—

Protocol of the Conference at Paris, the 13th of March.

Present—The MINISTER OF AUSTRIA,
Duke de RICHELIEU,
Duke of WELLINGTON,
Sir CHARLES STUART,
The PRUSSIAN MINISTER,
The MINISTER OF RUSSIA.

The Conference having been opened this day with their Excellencies the Dukes of Richelieu and Wellington, to take into consideration the demand made by Lucien Bonaparte for passports to conduct one of his sons to the United States, and the Austrian Minister having again laid down the three Questions proposed at the Protocol of the 2d inst. relative to the same object, it has been agreed—

1. That North America having received a great

number of mal-contented and French refugees, the presence of Lucien Bonaparte in the United States would be still more dangerous than it is in Europe, where he can be better watched, and that in consequence it is to be desired that the passports he has asked for should be refused.

2. That in order to deprive him of all plausible motives for soliciting the said passports, it would be equally desirable to refuse them to his son Charles, whose journey seems to be only a pretext for the plans of the father.

3. That the news received by different means and from different countries, particularly from Naples, leave no doubt of the intrigue and dangerous relations which Lucien Bonaparte keeps up in Italy—and considering that Rome is perhaps of all cities that in which superintendence is the most difficult to be exercised, and is exercised with less severity, and that he may, notwithstanding the refusal of passports, find means of deceiving the vigilance of the Roman government, and of escaping to proceed to America, it would be desirable that another abode be assigned him than Rome and the Roman states, by the High Allied Powers, and that he should be further removed from the coasts, in order to render the plans of escape which he may meditate more difficult.

The opinion being common to all the Members of the Conference, it has been resolved to consign it in the Protocol of the day, in order that it may be made known to the four courts, and may produce a determination on their part upon this subject.

(Signed)

VINCENT,
RICHELIEU,
WELLINGTON,
C. STUART,
GOLTZ,
POZZO DI BORGO.

Stockholm. May 13.—A Royal Decree of the 30th of April, ordains:—

1. From the 1st of October, this year, all sale of prepared coffee in inns, hotels, coffee-houses, taverns and all the public places, at fairs and auctions, as well in the towns as in the country, is prohibited under a penalty of 10 rix dollars for the buyer and seller.

To prevent fraud, which might be occasioned by the use of what is called Swedish coffee, this and all others substitutes, which in look and taste resembles real coffee, are included in this prohibition.

2. All use and sale of foreign wines, known by the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Canary, Malmsey, Sack, Cape or Tokay, as well as all foreign liquors, spirits, brandy, cider and beer, are entirely prohibited, and to cease from the 1st of January, next year.

Whoever after time shall be convicted of the forbidden use or sale of the above articles, shall pay sixteen 2-3d rix dollars, so that the buyer and seller are each for himself to pay this penalty.

The Russian Government has published in Finland that the Ordinance respecting the trade with Sweden is prolonged for three months from the 7th of April, and extended to Norway.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, of June 24.

The annexed documents furnish authentic information respecting the present state of our affairs

with the Indians below—and also, the particulars of a late successful attack on two of their marauding parties, by a small detachment of volunteer militia. The frequent irruptions of these savages into our territory for some months back have excited very general alarm among the defenceless inhabitants of our southern frontier, many of whom have abandoned their homes and fled to the interior for safety. The Executive of Georgia, unwilling to rely any longer on the promised assistance of the national government, which has probably been delayed by the peculiar situation of the War Department, has issued orders to general Floyd, requiring him to call into service, from any part of his Division, a sufficient force to ensure the protection of the frontier settlements exposed to danger, and the effectual chastisement of all future marauding parties of Indians. From the late insidious attempts of the Spanish government to stir up the western savages against us, we have a right to attribute the persevering hostility of the Florida Indians to some such improper interference. The Artillery company from Charleston, which was stated to have been stopped at the Creek Agency, has, we learn, descended Flint river, and arrived at Fort Scott.

Extract of a communication from general Floyd, commanding the first division of Georgia militia, to the Executive of this state, dated

ST. MARIS', JUNE 5.

"Your letter of the 29th April, affords ample proof of your prompt attention to the unsettled and perilous situation of the southern frontier, bordering on the savages, and I yield cheerfully to both inclination and duty, in apprizing you of such occurrences in this quarter as may have a tendency to involve the interest and public welfare of the state.

"A copy of major Bailey's report to me of the late affair with the Indians is forwarded to you. The misconduct of evil disposed persons on both sides has produced a state of things worse than open war with our red neighbors, which requires a reciprocity of vigorous measures for the restoration of order and tranquillity to the respective frontiers.

"I have just received information of a party of Indians having on the 30th ult. entered the neighborhood, and in open day light took the cattle from Rollinson's pen. Such is the state of alarm, that many families have broken up."

Major Bailey's report to General Floyd.

Camden county, 28th May.

"I deem it expedient to inform you, that on the 20th instant, I left Trader's Hill, accompanied by twenty-four volunteer's, in pursuit of cattle lately driven off from this frontier by a party of Indians. We took their trail and followed it to where the Maccasooka path crosses the Suanna river. When about a mile from the river, on the 22d, between seven and eight o'clock P. M. we saw the light of a fire which we made for, and found it to proceed from an Indian camp of from 5 to 8 men, who we had no doubt were a party fitted out to do mischief, and then on their way for the frontier settlements. We attacked them at 11 o'clock the same evening, killed one man and wounded others, who were assisted off by their comrades. At this camp, we got three horses and two guns. On the morning of the 23d, we fell in with an Indian trail, which we followed a circuitous route bearing for the big-bend of St.

Mary's—at 9 o'clock P. M. of the 24th, we came up with them at Camp on the waters of St. Mary's river, and attacked them at day break the next morning, killed two, and wounded several. There were twelve or fifteen in number. Here we got two guns and sixteen horses, two of which belong to our citizens. I am happy to state that not one of our party received any injury."

Extract of a letter from the Agent for Indian Affairs, to the acting Governor of the state, dated the 10th instant.

Last night a runner from low down Flint river brought me a letter, containing the following information:—"It seems a small parcel of the Uchee red people who reside on the Chatahoochee river, a tribe that has always been friendly to our government, and never one of them has been known to join the Red Stick party, were on a hunting excursion near the waters of St. Mary's river, when in the night by moonlight, a party of white people rushed upon them, killed one man and wounded the other four badly—drove off all their horses, took their guns and every thing else they could carry off from the Camp. The four wounded men are now lying very bad, about sixty miles below here, not being able to proceed to their town on Chatahoochie. It is not known whether it was done by the white people that reside in the Spanish government, or in our own government."

It is very desirable to ascertain whether the mischief has been done by the people of Georgia, or by those of East Florida. If by the latter, retaliation may be averted from our people by a timely representation of that fact to the Chiefs of the Town to which the injured party belong. The Chiefs of the nation are to meet me at Fort Hawkins the first of next month, which will afford a fair opportunity of making explanation, if in the mean time you can ascertain the aggressors.

THE FLORIDAS.

[Translated for the Sav. Republican.]

CAPITULATION OF THE ISLAND OF AMELIA.

Brigadier General MacGregor, commander in chief of all the forces, both naval and military, destined to effect the independence of the Floridas, duly authorized by the constituted authorities of the republics of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada and Venezuela, offers to Don Francisco Morales, *capitan del regimiento de Cuba*, and commandant, civil and military, of the Island of Amelia, the following terms:

1st. The commandant, civil and military, Don Francisco de Morales, shall forthwith surrender the garrison of the Island, with all the arms and munitions of war belonging to the King of Spain.

2dly. All the officers and troops of the garrison shall surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent to Augustine or to the Havanna, with their private baggage, which shall be respected.

3dly. The lives and property of all private persons, whether friends or foes to the system of independence, shall be sacred and inviolate; and to those who do not chuse to join the standard of independence, six months shall be allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of their property.

4thly. The general also offers to the inhabitants of Amelia, whether friends or foes, who have absented themselves on account of the present circumstances, the privilege of returning to their homes, and enjoying the benefit of the third article of

capitulation, and passports will be freely granted to all who wish to depart.

The preceding were agreed to between the commandant Don Morales, and the secretary of General MacGregor.

Fernandina, 29th June, 1817.

FRANCISCO MORALES,
JOSEPH DE YRIBARREN.

Attest, BERNARDO SEGIN.

Approved, GREGOR MACGREGOR.

PROCLAMATION.

Gregor MacGregor, brigadier general of the armies of the United Provinces of New-Grenada and Venezuela, and general-in-chief of the armies for the two Floridas, commissioned by the Supreme Director of Mexico, South America, &c.

To the Inhabitants of the Island of Amelia.

Your brethren of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada and Venezuela, who are so gloriously engaged in fighting for that inestimable gift which nature has bestowed upon her children, and which all civilized nations have endeavored to secure by social compacts—desirous that all the sons of Columbia should participate in that inalienable right—have confided to me the command of the land and naval forces.

Peaceable Inhabitants of Amelia! do not apprehend any danger or oppression from the troops which are now in possession of your Island, either for your persons, property or religion; however various the climes in which they may have received their birth, they are nevertheless your brethren and friends. Their first object will be to protect your rights; your property will be held sacred and inviolable; and every thing done to promote your real interests, by co-operating with you in carrying into effect the virtuous desires of our constituents; thereby becoming the instruments for the commencement of a national emancipation. Unite your forces with ours until America shall be placed by her high destinies to that rank among the nations, that the Most High has appointed. A country by its extent and fertility offering the greatest sources of wealth and happiness.

The moment is important. Let it not escape without having commenced the great work of delivering Columbia from that tyranny which has been exercised in all parts; and which to continue its power, has kept the people in the most degrading ignorance, depriving them of the advantages resulting from a free intercourse with other nations; and of that prosperity which the arts and sciences produce when under the protection of wholesome laws, which you will be enabled properly to appreciate, only when you will have become a free people.

You who, ill-advised, have abandoned your homes, whatever may be the place of your birth, your political or religious opinions, return without delay, and resume your wonted occupations. Deprecate the evil counsels your enemies may disseminate among you. Listen to the voice of honor! to the promises of a sincere and disinterested friend, and return to the fulfilment of those duties, which nature has imposed upon you. He, who will not swear to maintain that independence which has been declared, will be allowed six months to settle his affairs, to sell or remove his property without molestation and enjoy all the advantages which the laws grant in such cases.

Friends or enemies of our present system of emancipation, whoever you be, what I say unto you is the language of truth; it is the only language becoming a man of honor, and as such I swear to adhere religiously to the tenor of this proclamation.

Dated at head-quarters, Amelia Island, June 30th, 1817.

GREGOR MACGREGOR.

JM. DE YRIBARREN, sec'y.

GREGOR MAC GREGOR, general of brigade to the armies of the United Provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela, and general in chief of that destined to both the Floridas, with commission from the supreme government of Mexico and South America, &c.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS!

The 29th of June will be forever memorable in the annals of the independence of South America. On that day, a body of brave men, animated by noble zeal for the happiness of mankind, advanced within musket shot of the guns at Fernandina; and awed the enemy into immediate capitulation, notwithstanding his very favorable position. This will be an everlasting proof of what the sons of freedom can achieve, when fighting in a great and glorious cause, against a government which has trampled on all the natural and essential rights which descend from God to man. In the name of the independent Governments of South America, which I have the honor to represent, I thank you for this first proof of your ardor and devotion to her cause; and I trust that, impelled by the same noble principles, you will soon be able to free the whole of the Floridas from tyranny and oppression. Then shall I hope to lead you to the continent of South America to gather fresh laurels in freedom's cause. Your names will be transmitted to the latest posterity as the first who formed a solid basis for the emancipation of those delightful and fruitful regions, now in a great part groaning under the oppressive hand of Spanish despotism. The children of South America, will re-echo your names in their songs; your heroic deeds will be handed down to succeeding generations and will cover yourselves, and your latest posterity, with a never fading wreath of glory. The path of honor is now open before you. Let those who distinguish themselves look forward with confidence to promotion and preferment. To perpetuate the memory of your valor I have decreed, and do decree, a shield of honor to be worn on the left arm of every individual who has assisted or co-operated in the reduction of the island of Amelia; this shield will be round, of the diameter of four inches, made of red cloth, with this device "*Vencedores de Amelia, 29th of June de 1817, 7 y. 1.*" surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, embroidered in gold for the officers, in yellow silk for the men. The colors of the corps of national artillery, the first squadron of cavalry, and the regiment of Columbia, will have the same device embroidered on the right angle of the colors.

Long live the conquerors of Amelia!

Dated at head-quarters, San Fernandina, 1st July, 1817, 7 & 1.

GREGOR MAC GREGOR.

JM. DE YRIBARREN, secretary.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

When our last number was prepared for press, we had not received the address of the citizens of

New-London to the President of the United States, nor an account of his reception in Newport and Bristol; desirous to preserve the chain as perfect as possible, we now insert the New-London address and the President's answer, and the proceedings in brief at Newport and Bristol.

ADDRESS,

To the President of the United States.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of New-London, in behalf of the corporation, with high respect for his personal character, and great veneration for his exalted station, embrace the occasion to welcome the President of the United States, on his safe arrival in this place.

A visit from the chief magistrate of a nation, so respectable and important in the scale of political existence as the United States, to this portion of the Union, is an occurrence interesting to the patriot, and highly gratifying to the feelings of this community: an occurrence which, as individuals, we shall remember, and which the corporation will record.

It affords us consolation, that your administration has commenced at a period favorable for improvement; for the establishment of a national—of an American character; a period when the storms of war have passed, and days of peace commenced; when party spirit is assuaged, and a spirit of mutual charity and forbearance nationally prevails.

That the President of the United States, in common with his fellow citizens, is enjoying that state of peace which his own agency and energy so essentially produced, is to us a source of pleasing reflection, and consideration.

We trust that we may be indulged in the pleasing contemplation that we possess our habitations in safety—that our shores are free from alarms—and that the waters of our harbor are relieved from the presence of a threatening and an hostile fleet.

With great satisfaction we once more behold in the chief magistrate of the United States, a man who in his youth had an agency in achieving with his sword, the independence, and establishing the pillars, of that government of which he is now the head, and which is the pride of America, and the wonder of the world.

From the high stations you have held, and honorably sustained: from the eminent services you have rendered our common country, you have the happy assurance, under divine Providence, of an honorable and prosperous administration: and, that under the auspices of your government, we shall be a united and happy people.

Nothing can give us more satisfaction than a consideration of the parental view and extensive survey which the President is taking of the northern section of that country, which is happily united under a government of energy and freedom; and of which, by the choice of a great and enlightened people, he is now the political head.

Be pleased, sir, to accept our sincere wishes, that your life may be prolonged and happy; that your administration may be prosperous and blessed. That your journey may be pleasant, and that you may, in health and safety, be returned to the bosom of your family, and all your endearing domestic relations, with happiness and satisfaction.

JEREMIAH BRAINARD, Mayor.

June 25, 1817.

ANSWER.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON.

Fellow Citizens,

In making a tour through the eastern states, with a view to public defence, New-London had a strong claim to attention, and, in visiting it I have been much gratified by the very friendly reception which has been given to me.

Aware of the favorable circumstances under which I have commenced the duties of the high trust to which I have been appointed by my fellow citizens, it will be my zealous endeavor to derive from them, in the administration of the government, all the advantage which they can afford. It is only by making adequate preparation for war, now that we are blessed with peace, that we can hope to avert that calamity in future. It is only by a vigorous prosecution of war when it becomes inevitable, that its evils can be mitigated, and an honorable peace be soon restored.

In the pursuit of great national objects, it is equally the interest and the duty of the whole American people to unite. Happy in a government which secures to us the full enjoyment of all our civil and religious rights, we have every inducement to unite in its support. With such union we have nothing to dread from foreign powers.

For the kind interest which you take in my welfare, I beg you to accept of my warmest thanks, and to be assured of the sincerity with which I reciprocate it, in favor of the citizens of New-London and its vicinity.

JAMES MONROE.

NEWPORT.

The President and suite arrived in this town on Saturday the 28th June. To attempt to describe the gazing curiosity of all classes of the inhabitants would be only repeating what has been said of him in most of the other places where he has been entertained—the same harmonious music, the ringing of bells and roaring of cannon, announced to the neighboring country his arrival. On his landing he was received by the committee of arrangements composed of major general Gibbs and suite, commodore Perry and several officers of the navy, colonel Towson and several other officers of the army, and a number of private gentlemen; who, with a procession of citizens and a military escort, conducted him to his lodgings: after which he visited Fort Wolcott and Fort Adams, and expressed his high approbation of them. On Sunday he attended public worship. On Saturday evening Forts Wolcott and Adams were brilliantly illuminated, and splendid emblematical transparencies were exhibited in honor of the visit of the President of the United States.

On Monday morning he proceeded to Fall-River, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Knight (who arrived in town on Saturday,) Major-General Gibbs, and the Committee of Arrangements—and from thence to Bristol, where he was received with distinguished marks of respect. He then proceeded to Providence in the steam-boat Fire Fly, Captain Smith, and arrived about dark.

CHARLESTOWN, (MASS.)

In our last we left the President at the Amphitheatre in this town, which we since learn was full to overflowing, with a brilliant and fashionable assembly, who all arose on his entrance, and welcomed him by hearty cheers by one sex, and the

waving of handkerchiefs by the other. At half past nine, the President honored Mrs. H. Dearborn's large party with his company, and passed the evening.

After the President had visited the Navy Yard, and Independence, under salutes from each, he was received, at the Navy Yard, by a battalion of cavalry under Lieutenant Sweetser, and escorted to the square, where he was met by the Committee of Arrangements, and affectionately welcomed by the Chairman, in a short but eloquent address. At this spot, an arch, of composed evergreen, was erected at the principal entrance. A profusion of roses, red and white, formed the centre, intermingled with green. A chain of twenty links, indicating the union of the States hung in two festoons from the centre to the sides. Upon the arch above was inscribed, "The 15th June 1775," the day of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

He was then escorted up the Maine-street to Monument Hill, where was paraded, for his review, the 5th Regiment of Infantry, a Regiment of Artillery, a Battalion of Cavalry, and six Companies of Light Infantry, the whole being a portion of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, and under the command of Brigadier General Austin.

After the review, the President was conducted to the Marque, erected on the *Heights of Bunker's Hill*, where he alighted, and partook of a collation, provided for the occasion. While seated at the festive board, a number of the citizens of Charlestown were introduced to him, particularly Deacon Miller, Mr. Thompson, and some other aged inhabitants who fought in the memorable Battle of Bunker's Hill.

On leaving the Marque, the President expressed the high satisfaction he felt at the military skill and fine appearance of the troops, and with the surrounding scene, that awakened in his breast the liveliest emotions of gratitude and pleasure.

From this place, he proceeded, with his suite, accompanied by several Military and Naval gentlemen, up the Middlesex Canal as far as the delightful seat of the Honorable Peter C. Brooks; where he stopped for a few moments, and then returned to the mansion of his Excellency Gov. Brooks, where he dined. The invited guests, we understand, were Generals Swift, Commodore Perry, President Adams, Mr. Mason, Lt. Gov. Phillips, Dr. Osgood, President of Harvard University, Gen. Miller, Commodore Bainbridge, Hon. William Gray, Marshal Prince, Judge Tudor, Dr. Townsend, Hon. Mr. Otis, with many other distinguished characters.

The President returned to town about 6 o'clock, attended the Sacred Oratorio, at Chauncy Place Church, and afterwards, graced an elegant party, at the Honorable H. G. Otis's which was given by this public spirited gentleman, in honor of the visit of the chief magistrate of the United States.

On the President's visiting the Independence 74, which was most beautifully decorated with colors, displaying the flags of every nation in amity with America, he was honored by a national salute, which was repeated on his leaving the ship. During this stay on board, he partook of a sumptuous collation, to which the Commodore had invited his staff, and many distinguished naval, military and civil officers.

During the President's visit in this place, he called on the widow Scott, formerly Madam

Hancock, and several other private individuals of distinction.

Yesterday, after divine service in the afternoon, the President, Vice-President, and members of the Boston Mechanic Association, were introduced to the President of the United States, at his Drawing Room in the Exchange Coffee House.

On the 4th inst. at an early hour, the President visited several places for the purpose of examining some specimens of invention in the arts; and at 7 o'clock, rode to Brooklyn, where he breakfasted with Commodore Bainbridge. He then proceeded through Brighton and Watertown to Waltham, viewed the superb Factories there, called on the Hon. Mr. Gore at his beautiful seat; then visited the Public Arsenal at Watertown, and returned about noon. On his return the Cincinnati of Massachusetts were presented to him; when Col. Tudor Vice-President of the Society (the President, Gov. Brooks, being on other public duty) presented to him the following

ADDRESS:

TO JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

SIR—Whilst meeting you as one of our most distinguished brothers, permit us especially to thank you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another chief magistrate of the United States taken from our ranks; and to offer you all the assurances of respect and affection which it becomes a society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts first united by the powerful sympathies of common toils and dangers.

Although time is fast reducing our original associates, we trust that whilst one remains, he will never desert the standard of freedom and his country, or our sons forget the sacred duties their sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self government and political happiness, and the man who can approve both the principles, and the means, can never be indifferent to the social designs which such warfare contemplated; for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humor, good manners, good neighborhood, political integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

We congratulate you as the highest representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has, on all sides, so far subsided before the day star of sound national policy: and we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the presidency to produce its termination.

And now, sir, in bidding you a long farewell, for, from our lessening numbers, such another occasion can scarcely again occur, we join our best wishes, that when you shall seek a retreat from the honorable fatigues of public energies, in which so large a portion of your life has been employed, that your retirement may be accompanied by the applause of the wise, and the concurrent blessings of a prosperous and united republican empire.

JOHN BROOKS.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

Latest News.—We have London dates down to the last of May. It was the intention of the British ministry to continue the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, although the public sentiment was decidedly against such continuance: the voice of the Londoners in particular was opposed.

to it. Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a committee to inquire into the necessity of parliamentary reform had been negatived by a large majority.—The speaker of the house of commons, who has occupied that situation for fifteen years, was about to resign; and it is said that he will be succeeded by a son of the archbishop of Canterbury. Crops looked well in Great Britain; trade had somewhat revived; and the want of employment, which has been the great cause of discontent, was gradually removing. The Catholic question had been put to rest in parliament. A squadron of ships of war was sitting out in England for South America; and the allied powers, as will be found by a document inserted in this number of the Register, had interposed between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the occupancy of Monte Video by the latter. Lucien Bonaparte has become an object of suspicion and persecution to the enemies of his brother, and it seems to be intended to remove him from Rome to the interior of the European continent. The corsairs of Barbary had made their appearance in the English channel, and captured some vessels belonging to the Hanse Towns, in sight of the English coast. One of those marauders had been taken by a British cutter. The fact of their appearance in that quarter is quite novel. In France all seemed to be quiet, with the exception of occasional arrests for treason. Several newspaper editors had been silenced in the Netherlands, and were compelled to relinquish their respective publications. In Spain, the revolt of General Lacy in Catalonia occupied the principal attention. That officer is represented to be so popular with the Catalans that Ferdinand and his ministry are afraid to punish him. We have heard nothing further from the Spanish provinces in South America since Bolívar retreated to Orinoco. It appears now certain, by accounts from Savannah, that Sir Gregor McGregor, with his followers, have taken possession of Amelia Island. The Portuguese royal forces have taken Pernambuco from the revolutionists, whose army retired into the interior.—Don Jose Martins, the chief revolutionary leader in that province, is said to have been made captive, and it is thought will be hung or shot.—Some others of the leading patriots at Pernambuco have destroyed themselves. J. Q. Adams, esq. was to embark from England for the United States in the first of June.

Presidential Tour.—The president has passed through Salem, on his way to Portsmouth and Portland. The Yankee Doodles keep up the style of their first reception of him, and continue their cavalry escorts. Among other things, we observe that it is advertised to get up "Monroe's

Grand March" at New-York in an "imperial" manner. The Richmond Enquirer very significantly exclaims, in relation to these extravagancies, "A little *divet*, good apothecary!" We shall not fail to trace the president through his whole tour.

The American Drama.—Under this head, in our last number, we did not advert to the Theatre at New-Orleans. The manners of that city are radically and predominantly French; and the stage there, of course, has been instituted upon the French model. Dramatic entertainments appear to be frequent; but we have not observed, either by puff or criticism, that the stage is graced in that quarter by any eminent actor. We should be obliged to the New-Orleans editors if they would furnish us with a sketch of the origin, progress, and present condition, of their dramatic establishments.

Some time ago we were informed that Mr. ICLEDOX, the celebrated singer of the London Theatres, had been engaged to come to the United States: but that report has died away, or, at least, we have heard nothing certain as to the gentleman's embarkation or arrival.

It is now said that Mr. KEAN, the principal and most fashionable British actor of the day, is about to engage with Mr. Holman, to perform in this country; at the modest price of ten thousand pounds sterling, or forty-four thousand dollars, per annum. Mr. Kean would seem himself to be a little staggered at the largeness of this sum; for we are told by the London prints that he demands security for the payment of it into the hands of a Banker in London. In that particular we think he is right; for, fond as some of our countrymen may be of rare-shows, rope dancers, and learned pigs, and superior as Mr. Kean may be, and perhaps is, in the line of his profession, we do not think that Mr. Holman could levy forty-four thousand dollars a year on the American public by exhibiting Mr. Kean, and make in addition any profit for himself. If Mr. Kean should come among us in the ordinary way of actors, and confide in the known taste and liberality of the American community, we should be glad to see him; and he would no doubt find great advantage in a trip to the United States.

It will not, we presume, be considered irrelevant to the title of this article to state, that our young countryman, JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, was, at the last dates, in London, whither he went, to improve himself, during the late war, and whence we wish his speedy return! The famous TALMA, formerly teacher of heroic gesture and action to Napoleon, was also in London, and had been introduced by Mr. Payne to the principal managers of the English stage. Talma is the first performer of the Parisian Theatres.